

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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CHUFEN CHEN,  
*on behalf of herself and others similarly situated*

Plaintiff,

**Case No: 17-cv-03808**

v.

DUNKIN' BRANDS, INC (a Delaware Corporation)  
d/b/a Dunkin' Donuts

Defendant.

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*"I've got the job.  
Steak and Eggs. Steak and Eggs. Steak and Eggs!"*



—Dunkin' Donut Ad.

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**NATIONWIDE CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**  
**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

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Plaintiff CHUFEN CHEN (hereinafter referred to as “Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, by and through her attorneys, Troy Law, PLLC, hereby bring this complaint against Defendant DUNKIN’ BRANDS, INC. d/b/a Dunkin’ Donuts, a Delaware Corporation (hereinafter “Defendant”).

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. This action is brought by Plaintiff, on behalf of herself on behalf of proposed class (the “Class”), as more fully defined below, of similarly situated consumers throughout the United States to redress the pervasive pattern of fraudulent, deceptive and otherwise improper advertising, sales, and marketing practices that Defendant continues to engage of the following products (hereinafter “Products”) throughout the State of New York and throughout the country:
  - a. “Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich”, including on Plain Bagel, Croissant, English Muffin, Multigrain Flatbread, and Texas Toast (hereinafter “Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich”);
  - b. “Angus Steak and Egg Snack N’ Go Wrap”, also known as the “Angus Steak and Egg Wrap”, and formerly known as the “Angus Steak and Egg Wake-Up Wrap” (hereinafter “Angus Steak and Egg Wrap”).
2. Defendant’s advertising and marketing campaign is false, deceptive and misleading because its “Angus Steak” is not “steak”, as the term is defined under 9 CFR 381.162—a “product [which] consists of a boneless slice or strip of poultry meat of the kind indicated” but rather a beef patty, an inferior product of minced meat which contains “fillers and binders”.
3. Plaintiff and other similarly situated members (“Class Members”) relied on

Defendants' misrepresentations that its Products are in fact Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap when purchasing the products.

4. Plaintiff and Class Members paid a premium for the Products over and above comparable products—its “Classic Egg and Cheese (with Ham, Bacon, or Sausage)” sandwich and its “Classic Egg and Cheese (with Ham, Bacon, or Sausage)” wrap that did not purport to include “Angus steak”.
5. Given that Plaintiffs and Class Members paid a premium for the Products based on Defendants' misrepresentations that they in fact include “Angus Steak,” Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an injury in the amount of premium paid.
6. As more fully alleged herein, Defendant's schemes or artifices to defraud Plaintiff and other members of the proposed Class consist of systemic and continuing practices of disseminating false and misleading information via television commercials, Internet, point of purchase advertisements and national print advertisements, all of which are intended to trick unsuspecting consumers, including Plaintiff and other members of the proposed class, into believing that they are purchasing Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap when in fact they were purchasing an inferior product, Angus Beef Patty and Egg Sandwich and Angus Beef Patty and Egg wrap.
7. Each person who has purchased Defendants' Product, including the Plaintiff, has been exposed to Defendant's misleading advertising message and purchased the Product as a result of that advertising.
8. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and other similarly situated consumers throughout the United States to halt the dissemination of these false and

misleading advertising messages, correct the false and misleading perception that they have created in the minds of consumers, and obtain redress for those who have purchased the Product.

9. Plaintiff alleges violations of the consumer fraud statutes of all fifty (50) states and the District of Columbia, as well as unjust enrichment under the laws of all fifty (50) states and the District of Columbia.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), the Class Action Fairness Act. The proposed Class involves more than 100 individuals. A member of the proposed Class is a citizen of a state different from the Defendant, and the amount of controversy, in the aggregate, exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs. A member of the proposed Class is a citizen of a state different from the Defendant, and the amount of controversy, in the aggregate, exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.
11. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391, because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.

### **PLAINTIFF**

12. Plaintiff CHUFEN CHEN is, and at all time relevant to this action has been, a resident and citizen of New York.

## **DEFENDANTS**

### ***Corporate Defendants***

13. Corporate Defendant DUNKIN' BRANDS, INC. d/b/a Dunkin Donuts is a domestic business corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a registered address at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801.
14. Defendant's Dunkin' Donuts brand franchise, with more than 19,000 points of distribution and more than 11,500 restaurants worldwide, is one of the largest retail chains in the United States.
15. Although Dunkin' Donut points of distribution and retail stores are owned and/or operated by franchisees, Defendant creates, maintains and enforces strict uniform standards and practices for all aspects of its Dunkin' Donut distribution sites, including its food offerings and prices.
16. Defendant's actions were intended to and did lead Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class to believe that all Dunkin' Donuts retail stores had substantial similar standards and practices, and that all Product would be substantially same at each Dunkin' Donut point of distribution.
17. Plaintiff and members of the Class justifiably relied on Defendant's representations that the Product would be identical in all material respects at each point of distribution.

## **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

18. Angus Steak & Egg Breakfast Sandwich and Angus Steak & Egg Wake-Up Wrap are registered trademarks of Defendant, and Defendant grants licenses to franchisees to operate the Dunkin' Donut in the United States.

19. Whether Defendant's labeling of the Products as angus "steak" is deceptive is judged by whether it would deceive or mislead a reasonable person. Furthermore, to ascertain what a reasonable consumer believes the term "steak" means, one should look to the definition and/or description from regulatory agencies, including the United States Department of Agriculture, for their guidance.
20. The "Angus" in the Dunkin' Donut product (Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap) typically denotes that the "steak" is made from beef from Angus cattle.
21. By the USDA definition, the "Steak" in the Dunkin' Donut product (Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap) suggests that the "product consists of a boneless slice or strip of poultry meat of the kind indicated", that is, of Angus beef, 9 CFR 381.162.
22. The "Steak" in the Dunkin' Donut product, however, is not "steak."
23. Instead, it is a beef "patty," not even a beef "burger."
24. Whereas by the USDA definition, an Angus burger is a "consist of chopped fresh and/or frozen beef with or without the addition of beef fat as such and/or seasoning, shall not contain more than 30 percent fat, and shall not contain added water, phosphates, binders, or extenders," 9 CFR 319.15, Dunkin' Donut's Product, a beef patty, which contains "chopped fresh and/or frozen beef with or without the addition of beef fat as such and/or seasonings. Binders or extenders, Mechanically Separated (Species) used in accordance with § 319.6, and/or partially defatted beef fatty tissue may be used without added water or with added water only in amounts such that the product characteristics are essentially that of a meat pattie."

25. Despite this fact, Defendant and its retailers heavily market its Products as Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap, and offers its Product at a premium as a superior product to its Classic sandwiches and wraps.
26. A reasonable customer understands Defendant's "Steak" claims to mean that the Products feature Angus "steak", and not burgers or patties.
27. The marketing of the Products as "Steak" in a prominent location on the labels of all of the Products, throughout the Class Period, evidences Defendant's awareness that "Steak" claims are material to consumers.
28. This is made clear in Defendant's marketing campaigns, including its TV commercials: "Fellow-Steak-Lover Handshake," "Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich" and "Angus Steak Big N' Toasted".
29. In the commercials, Defendant intentionally misrepresents the nature of its Product as Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap.
30. In the commercial, "Fellow-Steak-Lover Handshake"<sup>1</sup>, for instance, a woman in orange cardigan and white dress holds an Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich in her left hand and says: "It's back" to another woman, dressed in grey-and-black striped cardigan, yellow blouse, and jeans and seated on a bench with the man.
31. The woman in stripes answers: "Right?" and proceeds in fast procession of hand claps, hand slaps, fist pumps, and a handshake.
32. After the woman left, the man on the bench asks the woman in stripes: "Do you know her?"

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<sup>1</sup> "Dunkin' Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, 'Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake'". Online video clip. *iSpot.tv*. Accessed Web. <<https://www.ispot.tv/ad/7IKO/dunkin-donuts-angus-steak-and-egg-fellow-steak-lover-handshake>>. 25 June 2017.

33. To this, woman responds: “Fellow **Steak** Lover.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, ‘Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake’”, referenced above, in Footnote 1).

34. The man nods, as he says: “It’s that good,” referring to the sandwich he holds on his left hand.



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, ‘Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake’”, referenced above, in Footnote 1).

35. The scene then cuts away from the couple on the bench to a close up of the bottom sandwich roll with egg.

36. As the narrator speaks: “It’s a big day for **Steak** fans, Duncan’s Angus **Steak** and Eggs breakfast sandwich is back!” a fork places the “steak” onto the egg.





(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, ‘Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake’”, referenced above, in Footnote 1).

37. “Now with a peppered fried egg,” on top of the egg, before the scene cuts to cuts to a close up of the finished sandwich.

38. An orange subtitle “ANGUS **STEAK** & EGG” then “flips down”, while the narrator continues “Grab one today and celebrate the **Steak!** American runs on Duncan.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, ‘Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake’”, referenced above, in Footnote 1).

39. The scene then cuts from the American runs on donut back to the sandwich, this time with the subtitle “**STEAK** IS BACK”, while the narrator continues: “**Steak** is back, hurry up and Angus’ **Steak** and Egg breakfast sandwich today.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg TV Commercial, ‘Fellow Steak-Lover Handshake’”, referenced above, in Footnote 1).

40. The commercial “Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich” advertisement features what is essentially a “Steak and Egg” chant by its actors and actresses.

41. In the commercial, “Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich<sup>2</sup>,” a man in suit runs down the steps and declares: “I’ve got the job.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced below, in Footnote 2).

42. To which, another man seated (presumably waiting for him), holds out both hands, both holding Dunkin’ Donut’s steak and egg sandwich, responds: “**Steak** and Eggs.”

43. All three persons (including a seated woman who stands up) says: “**Steak** and Eggs!”

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<sup>2</sup> “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”. Online video clip. *iSpot.tv*. Accessed Web. <<https://www.ispot.tv/ad/7stB/dunkin-donuts-angus-steak-and-egg-sandwich>>. 25 June 2017.

44. The scene then cuts to an automobile maintenance center, with the mechanic dressed in navy blue nodding, saying “**Steak** and eggs”.

45. The mechanic in baby blue to his left toasts, holding out with his left hand: “**Steak** and Eggs”, before the mechanic in navy blue bumps him in camaraderie.



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

46. The scene then cuts to in front of a home, where a man dressed in brown vest and plaid gray and white shirt and jeans and holds a Dunkin’ Steak and Egg sandwich in his left hand reaches into a Dunkin’ Donut bag.

47. He holds to a man dressed in a navy sweatshirt the Dunkin’ Steak and Egg sandwich, and declares: “**Steak** and Eggs”.



(Screenshot of the video Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

48. The scene then cuts back to the two mechanics, who stare at each other intently, as

the mechanic in baby blue affirms: “**Steak** and Eggs” while bumping him.

49. The mechanic in navy blue laughs: “Uh-huh.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

50. The scene then cuts back to the man who got his job and his two friends, as the man holds his Steak and Egg bagel up with his left hand and yells: “**Steak** and Eggs!” and his friends follows with another “**Steak** and Eggs!”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

51. The scene then cuts back to the front of the home, as the man in navy suit golfs down his sandwich and pats his friend in appreciation.

52. To this, the friend smugly says, “**Steak** and Eggs.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

53. The scene then cuts to a Steak and Egg bagel while the voiceover begins: “When a date deserves **Steak** and Eggs, give it **Steak** and Eggs.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

54. The scene then switches, and a peppered over-easy egg is placed on top of the bottom of a roll.
55. Then, a fork (as in the “Fellow Steak Lover” ad) places the “steak” on top of the egg, while the narrator continues: “Dunkin’s Angus **Steak** and Egg sandwich...”





(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

56. The scene proceeds to a close up of the “Angus Steak and Egg” wrap, while the narrator continues: “... is over toasted and made with Angus beef!”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

57. The scene then switches again to a closeup of the Angus Steak and Egg bagel, with the orange subtitle “ANGUS **STEAK** & EGG SANDWICH” while the narrator says: “Hurry in today. America runs on Dunkin’.”



(Screenshot of the video “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak & Egg Sandwich TV Spot”, referenced above, in Footnote 2).

58. In the commercial, “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak Big and Toasted<sup>3</sup>”, a construction

<sup>3</sup> “Dunkin’ Donuts Angus Steak Big N’ Toasted TV Commercial, ‘Ambience’”. Online video clip. *iSpot.tv*. Accessed Web. <<https://www.ispot.tv/ad/7bSP/dunkin-donuts-angus-steak-big-n-toasted-ambiance>>. 25 June 2017.

worker in an orange construction hat holds a Big N' Toasted Angus Steak Texas sandwich and says to his coworker-friends: "This Big N' Toasted is better than Nothing."



(Screenshot of the video Dunkin' Donuts Angus Steak Big N' Toasted TV Commercial, 'Ambience', referenced above, in Footnote 3).

59. To this, the worker in white hat says: "Got to be **Steak**."

60. The worker in silver hat (unseen) says: "Aww... This is **Steak**."

61. The worker in yellow hat is not sure, and says: "Maybe it's the Ambiance or the Willy Banto."

62. The worker in silver hat replies: "No! this is **Steak**!"

63. The worker in orange hat says: "It's their mistake," to which the worker in silver hat adds, sarcastically, "Ambiance."

64. The worker in white hat asks: "Ambiance means Cheese, right"?

65. The scene then cuts to a close up of the Angus Steak and Cheese Texas toast sandwich as the narrator says: "The new Angus Big N' Toasted is even better!"



(Screenshot of the video Dunkin' Donuts Angus Steak Big N' Toasted TV Commercial, 'Ambience', referenced above, in Footnote 3).

66. The scene then cuts again to a close up of the bottom of the Texas toast with egg, as a fork places the “steak” on top of the Texan toast, while the narrator continues:

“Now with Angus **Steak** and cheese on thick Texas toast!”



(Screenshot of the video Dunkin' Donuts Angus Steak Big N' Toasted TV Commercial, 'Ambience', referenced above, in Footnote 3).

67. The scene then cuts back to a closeup of the Angus Steak and Cheese Texas Toast as the narrator says: “It’s big on **Steak**, huge on delicious.” The pink and orange subtitle is “NEW/ ANGUS STEAK/ BIG N’ TOASTED”.





(Screenshot of the video Dunkin' Donuts Angus Steak Big N' Toasted TV Commercial, 'Ambience', referenced above, in Footnote 3).

68. The narrator then finishes: "Grab one today, America runs on Dunkin'."

69. "Hurry in today for Dunkin's new Angus Steak Big N' Toasted Breakfast sandwich."

70. Plaintiff was repeatedly exposed to and saw Defendant's advertisements and representations regarding Defendant's Product.

71. On or about June 21, 2017, Plaintiff purchased an "Angus Steak and Egg Bagel" at Dunkin' Donuts #347899 at 4159 Kissena Blvd, Flushing, NY 11355 for three dollars and ninety nine cents (\$3.99) plus tax upon the representation that what she purchased was an actual angus steak and egg on a bagel.

72. Plaintiff paid a fifty cents (\$.50) premium for her "Angus Steak and Egg Bagel" over the Classic Egg and Cheese Bagel (with Ham, Bacon or Sausage).

73. On or about June 24, 2017, Plaintiff purchased an "Angus Steak and Egg Snack N' Go Wrap" at Dunkin' Donuts #347899 for one dollars and ninety nine cents (\$1.99) plus tax at 4159 Kissena Blvd, Flushing, NY 11355 upon the representation that what she purchased was an actual angus steak and egg wrap.

74. Plaintiff paid a sixty cents (\$.60) premium for her "Angus Steak and Egg wrap" over the Classic Egg and Cheese wrap (with Ham, Bacon or Sausage).

**CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

75. Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit, both individually and as a class action on behalf of similarly situated purchasers of the Dunkin' Donuts "Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich", including on Plain Bagel, Croissant, English Muffin, Multigrain Flatbread, and Texas Toast and "Angus Steak and Egg Snack N' Go Wrap", also known as the "Angus Steak and Egg Wrap", and formerly known as the "Angus Steak and Egg Wake-Up Wrap", pursuant Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The proposed Class is defined as:

All persons in the United States who purchased Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich", including on Plain Bagel, Croissant, English Muffin, Multigrain Flatbread, and Texas Toast and "Angus Steak and Egg Snack N' Go Wrap", formerly known as the "Angus Steak and Egg Wake-Up Wrap" and were charged a premium for their purchase of "steak" sandwiches and wraps.

Excluded from the proposed Class are Defendant, its respective officers, directors and employees, any entity that has a controlling interest in Defendant, and all of its respective employees, affiliates, legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assignees.

Also excluded from membership in the Class is any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their family. Any claims for personal injury or consequential damages, not otherwise permitted under the facts pled herein, are

76. Plaintiff also seeks certification, to the extent necessary or appropriate, of a subclass of individuals who purchased the Products in the State of New York at any time during the Class Period (the "New York Subclass").

77. The Class and New York Subclass shall be referred to collectively throughout the Complaint as the Class.

78. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definition as necessary.

79. The Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(a), satisfying the class action prerequisites of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy because:

***Numerosity***

80. Upon information and belief, the Class comprises millions of consumers throughout the nation, and is so numerous that joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is presently unknown and can only be ascertained through discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are millions of Class members based upon the fact that Dunkin' Donuts is one of the largest, if not the largest, retailers in the world, with over 19,000 retail stores, and its Steak and Egg sandwiches and wrap is a popular item offered for sale by Defendants.

***Commonality***

81. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class, which predominate over any individual issues, including:

- a. Whether Defendant is responsible for the conduct alleged herein which was uniformly directed at all consumers who purchased the Products;
- b. Whether Defendant represented that its Product is "steak" as opposed to "patty";
- c. Whether Defendants charged a premium for its Product;
- d. Whether Defendant failed to disclose that its Product is in fact "patty" sandwiches and wraps instead of "steak" sandwiches and wraps;
- e. Whether Defendant's claims regarding its Product are deceptive or misleading;
- f. Whether Defendant engaged in false, deceptive and/or misleading advertising;
- g. Whether Defendant's conduct as alleged herein violates the consumer fraud

statutes of the various States and the District of Columbia;

- h. Whether Plaintiff and Class members have sustained monetary loss and the proper measure of that loss;
- i. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief; and
- j. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched.

### ***Typicality***

82. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Class, and the relief sought is typical of the relief that would be sought by each member of the Class in separate actions. All the Class members were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendants, as alleged herein, Defendants' corporate wide policies and practices affected all Class members similarly, and Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/ or wrongful acts as to each Class member. Plaintiffs and other Class members sustained similar losses, injuries and damages arising from the same unlawful policies, practices and procedures.

### ***Adequacy***

83. Plaintiffs are able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and have no interests antagonistic to the Class. Plaintiffs are represented by attorneys who are experienced and competent representing Plaintiffs in both class action and consumer fraud cases.

### ***Superiority***

84. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of consumer fraud

litigation where individual Class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit against corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of efforts and expenses that numerous individual actions engender. Because the losses, injuries, and damages suffered by each of the individual Class members are small in the sense pertinent to a class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Further, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in a significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and resulting in the impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

85. Unless a class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of its conduct that was wrongfully taken from Plaintiff and proposed Class members. Unless an injunction is issued, Defendant will continue to commit the violations

alleged, and the members of the proposed Class and the general public will continue to be misled.

86. Accordingly, this Class is properly brought and should be maintained as a class action under Rule 23(b)(3) because questions of law or fact common to Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating this controversy.

### **STATEMENT OF CLAIMS**

#### **COUNT I.**

**[Violation of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Trade Practices Acts of the New York GBL §349 brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed New York subclass]**

87. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

88. New York General Business Law Section 349 (“GBL § 349”) declares unlawful “[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state . . .”

89. The conduct of Defendant alleged herein constitutes recurring, “unlawful” deceptive acts and practices in violation of GBL § 349, and as such, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members seek monetary damages and the entry of preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against Defendant, enjoining it from inaccurately describing, labeling, marketing, and promoting the Products.

90. There is no adequate remedy at law.

91. Defendant misleadingly, inaccurately, and deceptively presents its Product to

consumers.

92. Defendant's improper consumer-oriented conduct—including labeling and advertising the Products as including Angus “steak”—is misleading in a material way in that it, inter alia, induced Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members to purchase and pay a premium for Defendant's Products and to use the Products when they otherwise would not have. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.
93. Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members have been injured inasmuch as they paid a premium for products that were—contrary to Defendant's representations—not Angus “steak”. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members received less than what they bargained and/or paid for.
94. Defendant's advertising and Products' packaging and labeling induced the Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members to buy Defendant's Products and to pay a premium price for them.
95. Defendant's deceptive and misleading practices constitute a deceptive act and practice in the conduct of business in violation of New York General Business Law §349(a) and Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members have been damaged thereby.
96. As a result of Defendant's recurring, “unlawful” deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members are entitled to monetary, compensatory, treble and punitive damages, injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT II.**

**[False Advertising, Pursuant to the New York GBL §350  
brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed New York subclass]**

97. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

98. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350 provides, in part, as follows:

False advertising in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state is hereby declared unlawful.

99. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350a(1) provides, in part, as follows:

The term ‘false advertising, including labeling, of a commodity, or of the kind, character, terms or conditions of any employment opportunity if such advertising is misleading in a material respect. In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity or employment to which the advertising relates under the conditions proscribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual . . .

100. Defendant’s labeling and advertisements contain untrue and materially misleading statements concerning Defendant’s Products inasmuch as they misrepresent that the Products are Angus Steak and Egg Sandwich & Angus Steak and Egg Wrap when in fact they are Angus Patty and Egg Sandwich & Angus Patty and Egg Wrap, an inferior product.

101. Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members have been injured inasmuch as they relied upon the labeling, packaging and advertising and paid a premium for the Products which were—contrary to Defendant’s representations—do not include Angus “Steak”. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members



received less than what they bargained and/or paid for.

102. Defendant's advertising, packaging and products' labeling induced the Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members to buy Defendant's Products.

103. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

104. Defendant's conduct constitutes multiple, separate violations of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

105. Defendant made the material misrepresentations described in this Complaint in Defendant's advertising, and on the Products' labeling.

106. Defendant's material misrepresentations were substantially uniform in content, presentation, and impact upon consumers at large. Moreover, all consumers purchasing the Products were and continue to be exposed to Defendant's material misrepresentations.

107. As a result of Defendant's recurring, "unlawful" deceptive acts and practices, Plaintiff and New York Subclass Members are entitled to monetary, compensatory, treble and punitive damages, injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement of all moneys obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs.

### **COUNT III.**

#### **[Violation of the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Trade Practices Acts of the Various States and District of Columbia brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed class]**

108. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

109. Plaintiff brings Count I individually, and on behalf of all similarly situated residents of each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for violations of the respective statutory consumer protection laws, as follows:

- a. the Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ala.Code 1975, § 8–19–1, *et seq.*;
- b. the Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, AS §45.50.471, *et seq.*;
- c. the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, A.R.S §§ 44-1521, *et seq.*;
- d. the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark.Code §§ 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- e. the California Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, *et seq.* and 17500 *et seq.*; and the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code §1750, *et seq.*;
- f. the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, C.R.S.A. §6-1-101, *et seq.*;
- g. the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, C.G.S.A. § 42-110, *et seq.*;
- h. the Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, 6 Del. C. § 2513, *et seq.*;
- i. the D.C. Consumer Protection Procedures Act, DC Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- j. the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, FSA § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- k. the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act, OCGA § 10-1-390, *et seq.*;
- l. the Hawaii Unfair Competition Law, H.R.S. § 480-1, *et seq.*;
- m. the Idaho Consumer Protection Act, I.C. § 48-601, *et seq.*;
- n. the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 501/1 *et seq.*;
- o. the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act, IN ST § 24-5-0.5-2, *et seq.*;
- p. the Iowa Private Right of Action for Consumer Frauds Act, Iowa Code Ann. § 714H.1, *et seq.*;

- q. the Kansas Consumer Protection Act, K.S.A. § 50-623, *et seq.*;
- r. the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, KRS 367.110, *et seq.*;
- s. the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, LSAR.51:1401, *et seq.*;
- t. the Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, 5 M.R.S.A. § 205-A, *et seq.*;
- u. the Maryland Consumer Protection Act, MD Code, Commercial Law, §13-301, *et seq.*;
- v. the Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers Protection Act, M.G.L.A. 93A, *et seq.*;
- w. the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, M.C.L.A. 445.901, *et seq.*;
- x. the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.*;
- y. the Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*
- z. the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, V.A.M.S. § 407, *et seq.*;
- aa. the Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-101, *et seq.*;
- bb. the Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb.Rev.St. §§ 59-1601, *et seq.*;
- cc. the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.R.S. 41.600, *et seq.*;
- dd. the New Hampshire Regulation of Business Practices for Consumer Protection, N.H.Rev.Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*;
- ee. the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8, *et seq.*;
- ff. the New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M.S.A. §§ 57-12-1, *et seq.*;
- gg. the New York Consumer Protection from Deceptive Acts and Practices, N.Y. GBL (McKinney) § 349, *et seq.*;
- hh. the North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*;
- ii. the North Dakota Consumer Fraud Act, N.D. Cent.Code Chapter 51-15, *et*

*seq.*;

jj. the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, R.C. 1345.01, *et seq.*;

kk. the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, 15 O.S.2001, §§ 751, *et seq.*;

ll. the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act, ORS 646.605, *et seq.*;

mm. the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-1, *et seq.*;

nn. the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act, G.L.1956 § 6-13.1-5.2(B), *et seq.*;

oo. the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, SC Code 1976, §§ 39-5-10, *et seq.*;

pp. the South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, SDCL § 37-24-1, *et seq.*;

qq. the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act, T.C.A. § 47-18-101, *et seq.*;

rr. the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act, V.T.C.A., Bus. & C. § 17.41, *et seq.*;

ss. the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, UT ST § 13-11-1, *et seq.*;

tt. the Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, 9 V.S.A. § 2451, *et seq.*;

uu. the Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, VA ST § 59.1-196, *et seq.*;

vv. the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCWA 19.86.010, *et seq.*;

ww. the West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, W.Va.Code §46A-1-101, *et seq.*;

xx. the Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Wis. Stat. § 100.18, *et seq.*;  
and

yy. the Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, WY ST § 40-12-101, *et seq.*

110. Defendant's foregoing misrepresentations and omissions regarding the nature of its Product, are deceptive and/or unfair acts or practices prohibited by the consumer fraud statutes set forth above.

111. Defendant intended to be deceptive and/or unfair to Plaintiff and the proposed Class by intentionally making the foregoing false and misleading statements and omitting accurate statements as alleged above, because had Defendant provided accurate information, Plaintiff and the proposed Class members would not have purchased the the Product and paid a premium price to Dunkin' Donut's classic sandwiches.
112. Defendant's practice of creating, approving and distributing advertising for Dunkin' Donut Product that contained false and misleading representations regarding the nature of its Product for the purpose of selling them to Plaintiff and the proposed Class, as alleged in detail *supra*, is both an unfair act and deceptive practice prohibited by the foregoing statutes.
113. Defendant intended to be deceptive and unfair to Plaintiff and the proposed Class by unlawfully representing that each of Dunkin' Donut's Product in fact includes Angus **Steak**. Defendant's intent is evidenced by, *inter alia*, its heavy reliance on the term "Steak" (as opposed to "Patty") in its retail, online, and commercial advertisement of its Product.
114. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and the proposed Class members rely on Defendant's misrepresentations as to the nature of its Product (as "Steak"), and Defendant omitted to disclose to or notify Plaintiff and the proposed Class that the in fact its product features "Patty" and not "Steak".
115. Plaintiff and the proposed Class members justifiably relied on the misrepresentations and omissions to their detriment by purchasing the Dunkin' Donut Product after seeing Defendant's advertising. Indeed, Defendant made no attempt to inform consumers that Dunkin' Donut Product do not include "Steak".

116. Had Plaintiff and the proposed Class members known the truth, they would not have purchased the Dunkin' Donut "Angus Steak" sandwich or wrap at a premium.

117. The above-described deceptive and unfair acts and practices were used or employed in the conduct of trade or commerce, namely, the sale of the Product to Plaintiff and the proposed Class members.

118. Pursuant to the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive practices laws, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to recover compensatory damages, restitution, punitive and special damages including but not limited to treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and other injunctive or declaratory relief as deemed appropriate or permitted pursuant to the relevant law.

**COUNT IV.  
[Unjust Enrichment  
brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

119. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

120. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, and on behalf of all similarly situated residents in and under the unjust enrichment laws of each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

121. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misconduct as set forth above, Defendant has been unjustly enriched.

122. Specifically, by its misconduct described herein, Defendant has accepted a benefit (i.e., monies paid by Plaintiff and the proposed Class members for the purchase of the Product, at a premium of its Classic line of sandwiches) to the detriment of Plaintiff

and the proposed Class.

123. Defendant's retention of the full amount of monies paid for its Products violates the fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

124. Defendant accepted the benefit based on its misrepresentations and omissions regarding the its Product to the Plaintiff and the proposed Class members, and it would be inequitable for the Defendant to retain the benefit of those monies, as it was paid the money under false pretenses.

125. Defendant has obtained money to which it is not entitled, and interest on that money, and under these circumstances equity and good conscience require that the Defendant return the money with interest to the Plaintiff and the proposed Class.

126. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the proposed Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**COUNT V.**  
**[Breach of Express Warranty**  
**brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

127. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

128. Defendants provided Plaintiff and other members of the Class with written express warranties including, but not limited to, warranties that Dunkin' Donuts Products were "Angus Steak"

129. These affirmations of fact or promises by Defendants relate to the goods and became part of the basis of the bargain.

130. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased Products believing them to conform

to the express warranties.

131. Defendants breached these warranties. This breach resulted in damages to Plaintiff and other members of the Class, who bought Defendant's Product but did not receive the goods as warranted.

132. Defendants breached the following state warranty laws:

- a. Alabama. Code § 7-2-313;
- b. Alaska Stat. Ann. § 45.02.313;
- c. Arizona Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2313;
- d. Arkansas Code Ann. § 4-2-313;
- e. California Com. Code § 2313;
- f. Colorado Rev. Stat. Ann. § 4-2-313;
- g. Connecticut Gen. Stat. Ann. § 42a-2-313;
- h. Delaware Code Ann. Tit. 6, § 2-313;
- i. District of Columbia Code Ann. § 28:2-313;
- j. Florida Stat. Ann. § 672.313;
- k. Georgia Code Ann. § 11-2-313;
- l. Hawaii Rev. Stat. Ann. § 490:2-313;
- m. Idaho Code Ann. § 28-2-313;
- n. 810 Illinois Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/2-313;
- o. Indiana Code Ann. § 26-1-2-313;
- p. Iowa Code Ann. § 554.2313;
- q. Kansas Stat. Ann. § 84-2-313;
- r. Kentucky Rev. Stat. Ann. § 355.2-313;



- s. Louisiana Civ. Code Ann. Art. 2520;
- t. Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 11, § 2-313;
- u. Maryland Code Ann., Com. Law § 2-313;
- v. Massachusetts Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 106, § 2-313;
- w. Michigan Comp. Laws Ann. § 440.2313;
- x. Minnesota Stat. Ann. § 336.2-313;
- y. Mississippi Code. Ann. § 75-2-313;
- z. Missouri Ann. Stat. § 400.2-313;
- aa. Montana Code Ann. § 30-2-313;
- bb. Nebraska Rev. Stat. Ann. § UCC § 2-313;
- cc. Nebraska Rev. Stat. Ann. § 104.2313;
- dd. New Hampshire Rev. Stat. Ann. § 382-A:2-313;
- ee. New Jersey Stat. Ann. § 12a:2-313;
- ff. New Mexico Stat. Ann. § 55-2-313;
- gg. New York U.C.C. Law § 2-313;
- hh. North Carolina Gen. Stat. Ann. § 25-2-313;
- ii. North Dakota Cent. Code Ann. § 41-02-30;
- jj. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1302.26;
- kk. Oklahoma Stat. Ann. Tit. 12a, § 2-313;
- ll. Oregon Rev. Stat. Ann. § 72.3130;
- mm. 13 Pennsylvania Stat. And Cons. Stat. Ann. § 2313;
- nn. Rhode Island Gen. Laws Ann. § 6a-2-313;
- oo. South Carolina Code Ann. § 36-2-313;

pp. South Dakota Codified Laws § 57a-2-313;  
qq. Tennessee Code Ann. § 47-2-313;  
rr. Texas Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 2.313;  
ss. Utah Code Ann. § 70a-2-313;  
tt. Vermont Stat. Ann. Tit. 9a, § 2-313;  
uu. Virginia Code Ann. § 59.1-504.2;  
vv. Washington Rev. Code Ann. § 62a.2-313;  
ww. West Virginia Code Ann. § 46-2-313;  
xx. Wisconsin Stat. Ann. § 402.313; and  
yy. Wyoming Stat. Ann. § 34.1-2-313.

133. As a proximate result of the breach of warranties by Defendant, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class did not receive goods as warranted. Plaintiff and the members of the Class therefore have been injured and have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Among other things, Plaintiff and members of the Class did not receive the benefit of the bargain and have suffered other injuries as detailed above. Moreover, had Plaintiff and the Class members known the true facts, they would not have purchased the Product, or would have purchased Product on different terms.

134. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the proposed Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**COUNT VI.**  
**[Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Federal Trade Commission**  
**Improvement Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.***  
**brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

135. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

136. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the other members of the Class for violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.* (the “Magnuson-Moss Act”).

137. Upon certification, the Class will consist of more than 100 named Plaintiffs.

138. The Magnuson-Moss Act provides that “a consumer who is damaged by the failure of a supplier, warrantor, or service contractor to comply with any obligation under [the Magnuson-Moss Act], or under a written warranty, implied warranty, or service contract, may bring suit for damages and other legal equitable relief.” 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1).

139. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and Class members were “consumers” as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301 (3).

140. At all relevant times, Defendant was a “supplier,” as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4), because it was a “person engaged in the business of making a consumer product directly or indirectly available to consumers.”

141. At all relevant times, Defendant was a “warrantor,” as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. §2301(5), because it was a “supplier or other person who gives offers to give a written warranty or who is or may be obligated under an implied warranty.”

142. The Products that Plaintiff and the Class members purchased were “consumer products,” as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6), because the Products were

“tangible personal property which is distributed in commerce and which is normally used or personal, family, or household purposes.”

143. By reason of Defendant’s breach of its express warranties regarding the ability of the Products to be Angus “Steak,” Defendant has caused economic damage to Plaintiff and the Class members and has violated the statutory rights due to them under the Magnuson-Moss Act.

144. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the proposed Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**COUNT VII.**  
**[Negligent Misrepresentation**  
**brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

145. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

146. Defendants, directly or through their agents and employees, made false representations, concealments, and nondisclosures to Plaintiffs and members of the class.

147. In making the representations of fact to Plaintiffs and members of the class described herein, Defendants have failed to fulfill their duty to disclose the material facts set forth above. The direct and proximate cause of this failure to disclose was Defendant’s negligence and carelessness.

148. Defendants, in making the misrepresentations and omissions, and in doing the acts alleged above, knew or reasonably should have known that the representations were not true. Defendants made and intended the misrepresentations to induce the reliance

of Plaintiff and members of the class.

149. Plaintiffs and members of the class relied upon these false representations and nondisclosures by Defendants when purchasing the Products, which reliance was justified and reasonably foreseeable.

150. As a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and members of the class have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including but not limited to the amounts paid for the Products, and any interest that would have been accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be determined according to proof at the time of trial.

151. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the proposed Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **COUNT VIII.**

##### **[Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

152. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

153. Defendant is in the business of manufacturing, distributing, marketing and advertising the above listed products.

154. Under the Uniform Commercial Code's implied warranty of merchantability, the Defendant warranted to Plaintiff and Class Members that the Products include Angus "Steak".

155. Defendant breached the implied warranty of merchantability in that Defendant's Products' ingredients deviate from the label and product description, and reasonable

consumers expecting a product that conforms to its label would not accept the Defendant's Products if they knew that they actually contained beef "patty", not beef "steak".

156. The inability of the Defendant's Products to meet the label description was wholly due to the Defendant's fault, and was solely due to the Defendant's manufacture and distribution of the Products to the public.

157. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in the amount paid for the Defendant's Products, together with interest thereon from the date of purchase.

**COUNT IX.**  
**[Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness**  
**brought on behalf of Plaintiff and proposed Class]**

158. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

159. Defendant knew or had reason to know that the Plaintiff and other Class Members were buying its Products with the specific purpose of buying products that contained premium Angus "steak".

160. Plaintiff and the other Class Members, intending to eat a premium meat product, relied on the Defendant in selecting its Products to fit their specific intended use.

161. Defendant held itself out as having particular knowledge of the Defendant's Products' ingredients.

162. Plaintiff's and Class Members' reliance on Defendant in selecting Defendant's Products to fit their particular purpose was reasonable given Defendant's claims and

representations in its advertising, packaging and labeling concerning the Products' ingredients.

163. Plaintiff and the other Class Members' reliance on Defendant in selecting Defendant's Products to fit their particular use was reasonable given Defendant's particular knowledge of the Products it manufactures and distributes.

164. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in the amount paid for the Defendant's Products, together with interest thereon from the date of purchase.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on their own behalf, and on the behalf of the Class, respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment providing the following relief:

- a) Finding that this action satisfies the prerequisites for maintenance as a class action set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and certifying the Class defined herein;
- b) Designating Plaintiff as representative of the Class, and her undersigned counsel as Class Counsel;
- c) Entering judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class and against Defendant;
- d) Enjoining Defendant's illegal conduct alleged herein and ordering disgorgement of any of its ill-gotten gains;
- e) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class restitution and any other equitable relief that may be appropriate;

- f) Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs, including interest thereon, as allowed or required by law;
- g) Finding that this action satisfies the prerequisites for maintenance as a class action set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and certifying the Class defined herein;
- h) Such other and further legal and equitable relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: Flushing, New York  
June 25, 2017

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potential Rule 23 Class*

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